



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Massey, the original "readjuster," is reported to have been defeated for the State Senate in Albemarle county last Tuesday. Previous to that date his charge against Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, in relation to the C. & O. Canal Company, had been effectually repelled by the General as follows:—

"As the result of our labors, we show that we have procured the payment of the \$200,000 bonds guaranteed by the State in 1836, and \$9,250,000 over and interest on them, and \$225,000 over and interest on the \$300,000 of other bonds guaranteed by the State—making \$930,000 of debt extinguished. Besides that, we have paid \$52,000 in cash into the treasury, with which bonds, equivalent to \$220,000 of old bonds, have been purchased for and are now in the sinking fund."

Such interest has been created in the proper management of the canal that it is impossible for it to relapse into its former condition, and the further liability of the State on her guarantee on \$300,000 of bonds is so remote as to amount to no risk. We have wiped out and extinguished eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the public debt. We have put \$516,000 of debt, on which the State is surety, in such condition that she never will in all probability be called on to pay it. Under these circumstances we can well be content with our position. We have done our work faithfully."

In a case in which Gen. Johnson is the accused, Mr. Massey the accuser, and the people of Virginia the jury, the only condition requisite for a verdict of acquittal would be the time required to render it.

By the solid vote of the radicals and that of the bolting democrats, in the 7th Senatorial district of New York, Mr. John Morrissey has defeated Mr. Augustus Schell, a highly respected gentleman, who never ran for office before, and only this time at the urgent solicitation of the reputable people of his district, who did not desire to be represented in the State Senate by a man who boldly acknowledges the proprietorship of a gambling saloon. The radical party is a progressive party, but the route of its progression is downward. Their support of Messrs. Morrissey, the New York gambler, and Ingersoll, the Illinois infidel, proves that they would assist the aims of Beelzebub himself, if by doing so they could possibly advance their own interests.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, advocated his substitute providing for the redemption of the legal tender notes in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1878, at the rate of 97 cents to the dollar, and advancing the rate of redemption one half cent on the dollar every six months, so that in January, 1881, they shall be redeemed at par in coin, all redeemed being destroyed until the amount of notes shall not exceed three hundred millions, which amount may be reissued under any appropriation made by Congress. This, he thought, would bring about a healthy redemption.

The report that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the avowed infidel, has been offered the Mission to Germany by President Hayes has not been denied. Whether Christianity be the true religion or not, one thing is certain, and that is that the world has been and is the better for it, but this public exaltation of its blatant opponent will not tend to increase its beneficent influence, and has not a good savor in the nostrils of the staid and sober sided people of the country—those upon whom whatever is good in the institutions of the government depends for support and sustenance.

From the election returns in Virginia it seems that the candidates voted for by those who are in favor of readjusting the State debt will have a decided majority in the next Legislature, but, though they may have talked of readjusting a justly due debt, and one for which full value has been received, we have too high an opinion of the members elected to believe that they seriously contemplate any action that will tend to the injury of the credit or honor of the State, or that such a thing as forcible adjustment ever entered their imaginations.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives yesterday, were the following from Virginia:—By Mr. Cabell: Papers relating to the claim of Abraham H. Herr. By Mr. Hutton: Papers relating to the claim of Joseph Markham. By Mr. Walker: Papers relating to the claim of P. G. Coglan.

Sitting Bull's hopes were not realized. He hoped the Commission he sent back with his fleet in his car would be a "long time on its way back," meaning that it might never get back; but it has returned safely from its wild goose chase.

The November number of the Maryland Farmer has been received from its publisher, Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore. In its notice of the late agricultural fair in this city, it says:—"The people of Alexandria have done much to encourage this display of the farmers, and it is believed they will make arrangements for permanent annual shows of this kind."

Virginia News.

Wild turkeys were never more numerous than at present. A flock entered the city of Lynchburg last week, and since then a large flock, of which one was killed, was seen in Woodstock. One killed in Shenandoah county a day or two ago weighed thirty-five pounds.

In the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, yesterday, Charles E. Gettlesch was found guilty of embezzling government funds while deputy collector of that port.

Henry Bowler, who was stabbed in Richmond last Sunday by J. T. Atkins, died on Monday. His murderer is still at large.

A dispatch from Trenton, N. J., says a defalcation of from 15,000 to 20,000 dollars has been discovered in the account of Walter F. Bartlett, receiver of taxes. Mr. Bartlett is also proprietor of the American Hotel. He was arrested privately last evening, and after fruitless efforts to obtain security, was committed to the county jail.

THE ELECTIONS.

Later returns fully confirm the dispatches before received of democratic victories in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Mississippi, and the success of the republicans in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The election for members of the Legislature in New York and Connecticut resulted in no change in the complexion of those bodies.

VIRGINIA.

Further returns show the election of the following legislators: Southampton, Griffin to Senate and Edwards to the House; Prince George, R. E. Bland, in Division Dr. E. H. Smith, republican, is elected to the House. In Rockingham county Captain John Paul is elected to the Senate, and Dr. S. H. Moffett, (author of the Moffett whiskey punch law,) and Col. R. H. Harrison to the House of Delegates. Lynchburg elected the "workmen's" candidates.

Augusta sends Hanger, Echols and Vanlear to the House of Delegates. Koiner, for the Senate, has forty-four majority, with two precincts to hear from, which will probably increase his majority.

Edwin Nelson, democrat, was elected to the House of Delegates from Prince William, over George C. Round, independent. Nelson's majority at Brentsville was 100, at Haymarket 48, at Cole's 83, at Onecoque 48, at Hickory Grove 22.

Walker, democrat, has been elected to the House of Delegates from Westmoreland county; Ashton, democrat, in King George, over Price, radical, by 60 votes; Hardesty, dem., in Clarke; McCabe and Carter, independents, in Loudoun county, and Gen. Walker, democrat, from Northumberland. Batts, democrat, is elected to the Senate from the Northumberland district. Shumate and Green, democrats, are elected to the House of Delegates from Fauquier, over George Davis, independent. Brooker, democrat, is elected to the Senate from the Fauquier district.

Atkinson and Southard are elected to the House from Henrico, and Windfield and White from Hanover. Chiles is elected to the Senate from Chesterfield. Boeckel is elected to the House from Appomattox, Harris from Amelia, Ryland from King William, Henson and Parish from Louisa, Atkinson and Lynch from Chesterfield, Crank, Michie and Smith from Albemarle. A late report from Charlottesville is that Massie was not defeated, but elected to the Senate. Ozlesby is elected to the House from Wythe.

MARYLAND.

The result in Charles county is so close that it will require the official count to determine it. Porter's majority for comptroller is only 6. It is believed that the democrats have elected Cox to the House of Delegates, and also a majority of the Board of County Commissioners. The republicans have probably elected the rest of the ticket by a majority of not over 10. For Senator, J. W. Mitchell, dem., 157; F. M. Lancaster, rep., 155. House of Delegates: S. Cox, jr., dem., 158; S. A. Mudd, dem., 157; W. D. C. Mitchell, rep., 150; J. B. Latimer, rep., 157. The balance of the ticket probably mixed. All the districts heard from except Pomoke.

Returns indicate that in Prince George's county the reform and fusion ticket is elected over the democratic and republican tickets by about 300 majority. Wm. B. Hill is elected State Senator over C. B. Calvert, democrat, and S. Taylor Suit, republican.

In St. Mary's county the legislative ticket from which there are returns, and from other information, it is safe to conclude that R. C. Combs, democrat, is elected to the Senate, and Joseph H. Key and Ignatius E. Mattingly, democrats, are elected to the House of Delegates. J. Frank Smith, democrat, is elected sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Press (rep.) says this morning:—Complete or closely estimated returns from 50 of the 66 counties in Pennsylvania indicate that the democrats will elect Trunkley, their candidate for Supreme Judge, who runs behind his ticket by between one and two thousand. In the fifty counties where the majorities are in the democrats have 2,943 votes to spare while the sixteen to hear from gave Hayes only 2,564 over Tilden last year."

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The World makes the State Senate republican by two majorities. The Assembly is in doubt, but counting the one greenback man from Chemung as a democrat, is probably 68 democrats to 60 republicans.

The Herald figures as follows:—Senate, republicans 19; democrats 13. Assembly, republicans 47; democrats 60. Labor and greenback none.

The Tribune says:—The Senate is safely republican and the Assembly is in doubt. Its figures are:—Senate, republicans 18; democrats 13; independent one. Assembly, democrats 60; republicans 64; greenback democrat 1. John Morrissey is the independent.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A Russian official dispatch is published, containing the following:—"A squadron of our cavalry has occupied the road from Rahova to Widdin. Rahova was occupied by 1,500 Turkish infantry, part of whom, with the inhabitants, withdrew on the approach of our reconnoitering force. On Sunday night General Skobeleff pushed on to Bretonie, south of Plevna, threw up batteries there, and after a violent cannonade attacked the Turkish positions with infantry."

[As the above dispatch does not report the result of the attack, it was probably unsuccessful.] Colonel Valentin Baker has gone to Sebipia Pass.

Intelligence has been received that all of Gen. Zimmerman's staff have rented houses in Kustendji. It is concluded from this that the campaign is over for this year, as far as the Dobraja army is concerned.

A dispatch from Vienna says that Mahmud Damad Pasha is going to Lesbos to meet Midhat Pasha, for the purpose of arranging the differences between the latter and the Sultan. An Athens telegram says:—"Almost all the provincial municipalities have voted resolutions urging union amongst political leaders and speedy warlike preparations."

A dispatch from Ragusa says: The Montenegrins are bombarding Fort Serdar, near Spuz. They also have 20 siege guns in position before Podgoritz.

CONVICTS.—In the Criminal Court of Washington yesterday, Chas. Stewart, the colored real estate agent and broker, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He escaped some months ago, when he was first put on trial, and after hanging around this city for a while was recaptured at Frederickburg, where he had begun to operate on conflicting colored people.

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Synod was called to order by the Moderator, and after prayer the minutes of yesterday's session were read, corrected, and approved. Rev. Mr. E. H. Cumpston was added to the committee on the memorial of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and Rev. Mr. Graham made chairman.

The following additional delegates reported their names to the clerk: Ministers—Wm. H. Groves, Chas. H. Read, T. D. Witherspoon and R. Bowman.

Elders—B. P. Newman, T. S. Sangster, R. Ridges, W. V. Frye, E. W. Cone, T. Dickson, and B. S. D. Moxley.

Rev. J. D. Thomas said that he had been made a trustee of \$1,000 left to the Synod of Virginia by a lady, to be applied to the relief of superannuated ministers, and asked the appointment of a committee of three to take charge of the matter, and the following were appointed: Judge F. N. Watkins, Judge Robert Ould and John L. Merye.

W. R. Graham, of the M. P. Church; Rev. W. C. Webb, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. W. K. Boyle, of the M. E. Church, South, were invited to sit as corresponding members of the Synod.

At the request of Rev. Dr. Lefevre the judicial committee was granted leave to retire to complete their report.

Rev. Dr. Pryor said he had a report on the religious state and instruction of the colored people within the bounds of the Synod, but as it was in the handwriting of another gentleman he would ask Col. J. T. L. Preston to read it. The report sets forth the spiritual condition of the colored people and their needs, and says that it will be wise as well as Christian for the church to unite with all religious denominations in the improvement of the colored race.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Watkins the report was received.

Dr. Pryor addressed the Synod on the report at length, saying that while he was glad that the Northern Presbyterian Church had done so much for which he gave it all credit, and was thankful for what it was now doing, yet he could not allow it to go forth to the world that the Southern Church had done nothing for the colored people. He spoke of the colored people very hopefully, and said he believed that they could be made, under proper training, useful members of society.

He said that the colored people were not to be made anxious to make them Christians, and closed his very interesting address by saying that he loved to think of them, after this life of toil, enjoying the blessings of heaven.

Col. Preston, of Lexington, then addressed the Synod on the same subject, urging that it was their duty as Christians to endeavor to improve the condition of the colored people.

Rev. Dr. J. M. P. Atkinson, President of Haverford College, spoke on the subject, objecting to the language of the report, which he understood to say that the colored people could not, to a large extent, be made Presbyterians, and therefore urged co-operation with other denominations, or urged the making of them Presbyterians if possible, and said he believed that the Presbyterian Church could do for the colored people what the Methodist, Baptist, or any other church could.

Rev. Mr. Bowman said he believed that the colored people could be made Presbyterians very easily, but he did not believe that they could be set apart to themselves with any confidence. He did not believe that they had yet arrived at that state.

Rev. Dr. Laybourn, of Baltimore, addressed the Synod at length upon the subject of the evangelization of the colored people, urging that, as they were morally responsible beings, something should be done for their elevation. In the course of his remarks he paid a compliment to the Theological Department of Howard University of Washington, saying that the last graduating class would have been a credit to any institution.

At the close of the day, having arrived to hear Rev. Dr. Waddell, Secretary of the Committee on Education of the General Assembly—

Rev. Mr. Schanks, chairman of the committee to whom the overtures of several Presbyteries asking a division of the Synod were referred, asked the Synod to present their report, and after some discussion, the request was granted, and the report read. There will be two reports on the subject of the division of the Synod—a majority and minority—and when they come up for consideration, there will be much discussion, as it is probably one of the most important subjects that the Synod will have to legislate upon.

Rev. Dr. Waddell then proceeded to address the Synod on the subject of education.

After the address of Mr. Waddell, the report of the Judicial Committee was presented by the chairman, Rev. Dr. Lefevre, which was received. The report recommends that the case of Dr. E. T. Baird, who was deposed from the ministry and expelled from the communion of the Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of East Hanover, for appropriating to his own use the funds of the Publication Committee, from which action he appealed to the General Assembly, and that body having referred the appeal to the Synod of Virginia, for their action, be referred to the Presbytery of East Hanover, for a new trial.

The Synod then adjourned till half past three this afternoon.

DR. HOGG'S SERMON.

Rev. Dr. M. D. Hogg, of Richmond, preached in the Union Presbyterian Church, last night, to a crowded house, one of the finest sermons that the people of Alexandria have ever listened to. From the commencement of the discourse to its close the Doctor had the almost breathless attention of that large audience, which, for intelligence and refinement, certainly has never been surpassed in this, and we believe, in any other city. Who in that audience can forget the death bed scene of the soldier boy, which brought tears to the eyes of not only the few who were in sympathy with the preacher by reason of the recollections of their own sad losses—their soldier boy—but young men and old gray haired men, who have had some experience in the world's rugged road, could not keep back the tears that, when our whole being is thrilled, will struggle for utterance. After reciting an incident of the loss of a child, who, at the voice of the father, cried here I am, father, come to me, and who died shortly afterwards, the speaker said, the death of a little child was not much, people said, only a little thing, but I tell you, said the Doctor, it is large enough to cast a shadow over the world to the one bereaved. Mothers, he said, go home to-night, and when you look up into the heavens, listen, and some of you will, perhaps, hear, with the ear of faith, a little one saying, "Come to me!"

Dr. Hogg's sermon was from the text, "But the God of all grace, who hath called you unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that you have suffered awhile make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you." The Doctor spoke of grace, of the glory of God, and of the Christians calling to share that glory, and after that he have suffered, "with such eloquence in language that went direct to the heart, that cold hearts were warmed, and hearts that were warm were made to burn with love to God, to Christ, and to their fellow men. One gentleman said to his friend while leaving the church that when Dr. Hogg was speaking of the glory of God and the church being called to share that glory he felt like the old man, who, after listening to a sermon on the love of God, rose in the congregation and exclaimed, "Hurrah for our God." In conclusion the doctor adopted as his prayer the prayer of Christ, that the glory which God gave Him might be their glory.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the Erie Railway Company was entered at New York yesterday on a mortgage of twenty five millions, on which over three millions of interest are overdue.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. After some memorials (none from Virginia) had been presented, Mr. Mathews introduced a bill to supplement the act providing for a resumption of specie payments. Referred.

The bill authorizes the payment of duties in greenbacks, &c.

Mr. Chaffin introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the facts in relation to the subsidies granted to the various Pacific railroads on account of their operations, and a statement of the amounts due by them to the United States, &c., and also what impediments stand in the way of the collection of these amounts.

Mr. Maxey called up his resolution requesting the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the recent raids and jail deliveries in Texas by marauders from Mexico, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Spencer introduced a bill for the relief of the Deposit Savings Company, of Mobile, Alabama.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate the steps necessary to enable the claimants on the Mexican award fund to obtain payment of their claims.

Bills were also introduced to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a certain lot of ground.

To authorize the Cotton Manufacturing Co. to wind up its business.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS.

Mr. Withers introduced a bill granting a pension to Janette S. West.

And, at 12:28, the Senate went into executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned at 12:55 until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, took up the Army bill.

It places no restriction upon the use of the troops.

Mr. Atkins saying that confidence in the President had induced the committee to omit any restriction.

The bill will be discussed for two hours in Committee of the Whole, and most probably will be then passed.

APPOINTMENTS.

Joel E. Hill has been appointed clerk to the House Committee on Indian Affairs; Anderson W. Reese, clerk to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; Albert Ordway, clerk to the Committee on Railroads and Canals; George P. Gillem to a position in the Doorkeeper's department; Edward F. Rices to a clerkship in the office of the Clerk; and Butler Burke, of Staunton, to a position in the folding room.

ROMINATIONS.

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate this afternoon. The following are the most important: H. C. Sanford, Minister Resident to Belgium; W. M. Barwell, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans, La., and J. M. McClintock, U. S. Marshal for the District of Maryland.

THE RICHMOND POSTOFFICE.

The nomination of Mr. Forbes as Postmaster of Richmond was confirmed in executive session of the Senate to-day.

France.

The Senate reassembled, at Versailles, yesterday afternoon, and the nomination of members of the bureau began.

M. de Larnay demanded that the question of the election of four life Senators be placed on the order of the day for the 15th inst.

The sitting closed without incident. No message was received from President MacMahon, nor any communication from the Government.

When the Chamber of Deputies met M. Desseaux, radical republican, occupied the M. Chas, M. Raspail, fils, being indisposed. M. Desseaux spoke in eulogy of the late M. Thiers, whom he declared deserved well of his country. He added that the present Chamber would labor to strengthen the Republic and defend it against all attacks, regardless from whom they come, and concluded with the cry of "Vive la Republique!"

Mr. Grevy was then chosen Provisional President by a vote of 290 to 170, and M. Bismarck, moderate republican, and M. Lepere, radical republican, were elected Vice Presidents. M. Grevy in taking the chair thanked the Chamber in a brief and colorless speech for the honor.

The sitting then terminated.

A Paris dispatch says President MacMahon is receiving a delegation of Deputies of the Right yesterday gave them a very categorical answer, implying that he was firmly resolved not to resign.

A Paris dispatch says:—There is great excitement in political circles. The Moniteur is almost the only conservative journal which recommends a conciliatory policy. This journal asserts that President MacMahon has no intention of resigning, as he is convinced that such a course would expose the country to the greatest peril.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—It was believed this morning that Ministers intended to obtain the passage of an order of the day expressing confidence in President MacMahon, but it afterwards became known that the Duke d'Audiffert Pasquier, President of the Senate, had told the Duke de Broglie that he would not permit the discussion of an unconstitutional order of the day which would put forward the Marshal as a shield for the Ministers and enable the Chamber of Deputies to retaliate by an order of the day directly aimed against the Marshal. The Cabinet did not endeavor to obtain a vote of confidence for itself from the Senate, as it was aware the attempt would be hopeless.

The Chamber of Deputies must verify the election of a sufficient number of members to form a quorum before it can proceed to business. This preliminary work will not be completed until Monday.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Solid and other conservative journals discontinue the project of demanding a vote of confidence for the Ministry in the Senate.

A committee of Deputies of the Right has been appointed to consider whether the Ministry shall withdraw in a body whenever the majority shall invalidate an official candidates election.

Letter From Fairfax.

FAIRFAX C. H., Nov. 6, 1877.—The county lodge of the Good Templars of this county held its last session at Herndon on Thursday, the 1st inst. F. P. Berkeley, County Tempier, presided. D. M. Chichester was unanimously elected representative to the Grand Lodge which meets in Staunton on Wednesday the 28th inst.

A surprise party, which was numerously attended, met at the house of Mr. G. H. Williams this evening, and showed their regard for him by friendly gifts.

Prof. Garber, of Washington, gave a lecture this evening at the Good Templars' Hall on Anthropology, and at the close examined the craniums of two gentlemen and sketched their characters much to the amusement of their friends. The lecture was well attended.

The Episcopal Association will commence to-morrow evening. Revs. Messrs. McGill and Walker are expected to conduct the services.

Just at this time some young men of the village, with the aid of gunpowder and all the loose boxes they can lay their hands on, are making as much noise and as big a bonfire as possible to celebrate the election of Mr. Farr. A. V.

S. R. Davis of the firm of G. D. Davis & Sons, of Lynchburg, died in that city last Monday.

Amusing Debate.

During the debate on the bill in favor of the resumption act in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Price, (Iowa,) though in favor of resumption, said he had voted to take the bill out of the morning hour because he was opposed to anything like gag-law or the suppression of discussion. He challenged contradiction when he asserted that the national bank property of the country pays more taxation than any other species of property, and that was the reason two hundred and thirty-three of them had voluntarily gone out of existence. In conclusion Mr. Price said:—"I want the country to stand by its promises. I do not want it to give out to the world that we cannot do anything. What have we ever tried to do which we could not do? We stand to-day on the highest pinnacle of honor. We stand the peer of the proudest nation on the globe in point of honor and in point, also, of financial ability. In the lexicon of this young giant of the West there is no such word as fail. If we are true to ourselves we will accomplish all we have promised, and we shall continue to be, what we are to-day, the admiration of the civilized world." [Applause.]

Mr. Kelley.—Does the fact that the nation has accomplished that which is possible prove that it can accomplish the impossible?

Mr. Price.—I should like to know what sort of a question that is! [Laughter.]

Mr. Kelley.—It is a very direct one, which can be answered categorically.

Mr. Price.—When he shows me anything that is impossible to this nation I will be prepared to answer his question.

Mr. Kelley.—Was it not the argument of Peel and Ricardo when the act of 1819 was passed that, as gold and paper were then at less than 5 per cent. difference, it was a mere question of time from 3 to 5 per cent. to be diffused over four years? If the gentleman cannot answer that question [Laughter] I will answer it in the affirmative. What was the result of overcoming that from 3 to 5 per cent? Values were reduced 60 per cent., and the elder Peel said to his son, "Robert, you have made the fortune of your family, but you have ruined your country."

Three per cent. was enough to do that.

Mr. Price.—I do not know anything about the elder Peel's opinion, and do not care much about his son. I live in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and am legislating for the people who live in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and while I have the lamp of experience to guide my feet in the path of the future I am pretty safe so long as I keep in it.

While values in England at that time may have gone down sixty per cent., values here have gone up because gold has gone down from 250 to 100. Do not compare this country with any other. There is no place to make a country to compare it with. [Laughter.] In England you may take a railroad car in the morning and start out in a straight line, and before the sun sets you will run over the edge. [Applause and laughter.] You cannot compare mole hills with mountains. You may contrast them, but you cannot compare them. Step out from under eastern limit and see the kind of day shaking the water from his wings. He takes his course westward, not six hundred miles only, nor a thousand miles, nor two nor three thousand miles only, but he has traversed nearly four thousand miles when he sinks to rest behind the golden waves of the Pacific. [Laughter and applause.] O take your stand up at the frozen north, where the ice king reigns, and follow down through all the degrees of latitude till you have reached the land of the orange and the pine, and there you have a country which for a diversity of climate and products has no equal on the globe. [Continuous laughter and applause.] And you cannot make such a country anywhere else, for there is no other place to make it in. [Laughter.] This is our country. It has one constitution, one flag, and one destiny, and I purpose, (so far as my ability extends,) to keep it in the pathway of duty until it shall arrive at the goal, and the capstone shall be put upon it in time. [Shouts of laughter and applause.]

Mr. Kelley (ironically).—Big as the country is the American eagle can flap its wings over it, and there are no more and no less to all creation. [Laughter.] It is a great bird. I want to ask the gentleman, as he says we have raised values, how much the price of Iowa wheat has gone up in the last three years?

Mr. Price.—It is worth more than it was three years ago, I am happy to say. We have got a better crop, and it is worth a good deal more money.

Mr. Kelley.—Measured by what?

Mr. Price.—Measured by the silver dollar which we remonetized the other day.

Mr. Kelley.—Is it measured by cotton, iron or any other product of industry?

Mr. Price.—My friends from the South can answer the cotton part of the question, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself can answer the iron part of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kelley.—Has its price increased in British sovereigns or French francs?

Mr. Price.—We do not take British sovereigns or French francs. We take American dollars. [Laughter.]

Mr. Townsend (impetuously).—Yes, wheat is worth more than it was sixteen years ago, whether measured in francs, sovereigns or in our gold. Mr. Kelley (to Mr. Townsend).—Do you speak of wheat?

Mr. Townsend.—Yes I do, for I have wheat and butters in Iowa to sell.

Mr. Kelley.—I never suspected that the gentleman from New York was a carpet-bagger. [Laughter.]

COURT OF APPEALS.—The following are yesterday's proceedings of the Supreme Court of Appeals now in session at Richmond. Burroughs' executors vs. Whitehurst's administrator, &c. Appeal allowed from a decree of the Circuit Court of Norfolk city.

James, &c., vs. Nance's administrator, &c. Appeal allowed from a decree of